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**Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives**

**First session**

17–29 May and 15 July 1999

Agenda items 3 and 4

**Preliminary review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development**

**Consideration of further actions and initiatives to implement the commitments made at the Summit**

# Proposed outcome: revised text submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee

The Chairman's working draft is in three parts:

Part I (Reaffirmation of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Summit for Social Development) contains a short suggested draft text that could form a basis for the text to be eventually adopted at the special session at Geneva in 2000.

Part II (Review and assessment of implementation) contains a short draft text for consideration and action at the first substantive (i.e., the current session) of the Preparatory Committee, recognizing that the comprehensive review will be possible only when the national reports have been received and collated.

Part III (Further initiatives for inclusion in the outcome of the special session) contains elements for inclusion and elaboration by the Preparatory Committee at its second substantive session in April 2000 and eventual adoption by the General Assembly at the special session and also for consideration and decision at the current session of the Committee. It includes proposals requiring further preparatory work and analysis by the Secretariat and other entities of the United Nations system before the Preparatory Committee's second session.

## Part I
## Reaffirmation of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Summit for Social Development

1. Five years have passed since, for the first time in history, at the invitation of the United Nations, Heads of State and Government gathered to recognize the significance of social development and human well-being for all and to give these goals the highest priority both now and into the twenty-first century.

2. On the present occasion we [came/come — G77] together:

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(a) To [solemnly — G77 would delete] reaffirm our commitment to the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action [as contained in the report and-Holy See] adopted by the World Summit for Social Development, held in March 1995;

(b) To review and assess progress with the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at Copenhagen;

(c) To consider further initiatives to ensure that the commitments are realized in tangible, effective ways for the betterment of the human condition.

3. Our assessment of the progress made [with/in terms of — G77] implementation is set out below. There [has/have —G77] been [one major unambiguously/some — G77] positive development[s] since the Summit, [the very obvious shift toward recognizing the centrality of social development in our political priorities and in our thinking/in particular in the consciousness of the place of social development in our political priorities and in our thinking — G77], in Governments and in organizations that embody the international community.

*Note*: EU would delete paragraph 3, on the condition that part II remains in the same document.

4. [This evolving perception presents us with a new opportunity and we intend fully to seize it. — EU would delete] In reaffirming the Declaration and Programme of Action agreed at Copenhagen, we are determined to give new momentum to the Programme of Action and accelerate the implementation of those instruments, including by means of the further initiatives we as Governments have here agreed on and which are set out below. We also invite all people in all countries and in all walks of life, individually and through the various organizations of which they are a part, local and national, as well as international, to join us in our common cause.

## Part II
## Review and assessment of implementation

1. The preliminary assessment of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit indicates the initiation of many new policies and programmes and shifts in emphasis or direction. The Summit has clearly also had an impact on the United Nations system, refocusing its activities and galvanizing action. It is equally clear that the national and international policy responses have been uneven, with little progress apparent in some key areas. Achieving the goals established at the Summit will [be a lengthy and complicated process/require further and determined action by all actors — EU].

*Note*: EU would move paragraph 5 as amended to become new paragraph 1 *bis*.

2. Given the nature and the broad scope of many of the goals and targets set at Copenhagen and the inevitable lag between initiation of policies and visible results, a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of policies and programmes put in place since Copenhagen will take time. Information for a fuller global assessment will become available as national Governments report the results of their own national assessments in the course of the year and international organizations report on their latest activities.

3. At Copenhagen, quantitative targets were adopted [, undertaken-United States] or reaffirmed in the area of basic social services (16) and official development assistance (two). Twelve targets included a time-frame: in six cases, the target date was set as the year 2000. The compilation of robust data to evaluate progress in the areas covered by the targets [presents many problems/represents a major challenge — EU]. Since the Summit [a concerted effort has/efforts have — EU] been made to improve the quality, timeliness and country coverage of data. [A solid statistical baseline has been established by the above-mentioned quantitative targets that will/A statistical baseline is essential to — EU] facilitate future assessment of progress and evaluation of related programmes.

4. The review and assessment of implementation to be undertaken [at the special session — EU would delete] [could/should-Holy See] be structured [in accordance with decision 1 of the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session in 1998 (see A/53/45). — Holy See, EU, would delete rest of paragraph] around the following three topics:

(a) Initiatives already taken by Governments [, the United Nations system — G77] and [other — G77] international organizations;

(b) Experience gained so far;

(c) Internal and external constraints to implementation.

5. The review and assessment will necessarily be made against a background of continuing global change and unfolding long-term developments as well as temporary shocks and unforeseen setbacks. [A number of developments, especially those typically associated with globalization, have combined to turn local setbacks into potential threats to the system — see note below]. The

[emerging — United States would delete] international economic and financial system was put to a severe test in recent years and many weak points were revealed. Yet the lessons learned from these setbacks, and many of the long-term developments associated with globalization, are capable of also bringing benefits and, if applied through changes to policy and attitudes, will facilitate the achievement of the [Copenhagen aspirations/goals established at the Copenhagen Summit — Holy See].

*Note*: with reference to the second sentence of paragraph 5, many suggestions were made:

G77 suggested to delete or amend, without proposing specific language;

Turkey suggested the following text: A number of developments, especially concerning shortcomings in some aspects of the functioning of the international financial system and part of its components, have combined to turn local setbacks into potential threats to the system.

The United States suggested the following text: A number of developments, especially those typically associated with volatility in a globalized economy, have combined to turn local setbacks into potential threats to the system.

EU suggested the following text: A number of developments, especially those typically associated with globalization, have combined to turn national setbacks into potential threats to the global economic and financial system.

*Note*: EU would move paragraph 5 to become new paragraph 1 *bis*.

[6. The General Assembly at its special session decides to convene, in the year 2007, another special session to consider again the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and further initiatives. — Mexico]

# Part III
# Further initiatives for inclusion in the outcome of the special session

[1. Governments should adopt an integrated focus in order to ensure that social development objectives are reflected in all relevant areas of governmental decision-making and national and international political agendas. In this connection, the Preparatory Committee recommends for the consideration of the General Assembly at its special session the following further initiatives for the further implementation of the 10 commitments adopted at the World Summit for Social Development. — Mexico]

## Commitment 1
## An enabling environment for social development

2. The World Summit for Social Development [redefined the concept of development, insisting/recognized — G77], that people must be at the centre of [sustainable — G77 and Holy See would delete] development. Therefore, people must have the right and the ability to participate fully in the economic, political and social life of their societies. [This requires fuller democratization and transparent governance not only of national but also of international economic and political institutions and structures/Democracy, transparent and accountable governance, the rule of law, are the necessary elements in people-centred sustainable development. — United States] [Full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and peace and security are also crucial for social development — see note below].

*Note*: With reference to the final sentence of paragraph 2, many suggestions were made:

G77 suggested the following text: Strengthening efforts to develop peace, security and stability as well as the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to development, are crucial for achieving social development.

United States suggested the following text: Peace and security and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are also crucial for social development.

EU suggested the following text: Full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, gender equality, and peace and security are also crucial for social development.

Holy See suggested the following text: Full respect for human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the various religious and ethical values, cultural backgrounds, philosophical convictions of its people, and peace and security, are also crucial for social development.

*Note*: EU would delete the third sentence of paragraph 2, beginning "This requires fuller democratization ...", and would add a new paragraph 2 *bis*, as follows:

[2 *bis*. The General Assembly at its special session should reaffirm that good governance, democracy and transparency in decision-making, accountability to the people, empowerment of women, partnership with civil society organizations and local participation are fundamental prerequisites for social development.]

3. Since the Summit, the extent and pace of global [integration/interdependence — G77] has accelerated as [the/a — G77] result of liberalization and [revolutions/rapid developments — G77] in technology and communications. [Globalization and in particular financial liberalization, the extent of resources controlled by the private sector and corporate strategies for investment have at the same time far/Globalization greatly increased trade and capital flows, opens new opportunities for sustained economic growth and development of the world economy and also permits countries to share experiences and to learn from one another's achievements and difficulties. At the same time, growth — EU] outstripped the capacity of Governments and of the international community to monitor and manage these processes for the benefit of all segments of society. Also, growth has often not been balanced or sustainable and, even during times of economic progress, the distribution of income and wealth [has commonly/between and in some countries has — EU] become more inequitable. Current patterns of [market-driven — United States would delete] globalization [may even give/may give — United States; have given — G77; have contributed to a — Canada] rise to marginalization [and a widening gap between the poor and the wealthy — Canada] within and among countries. As a result, there is an acute need to increase the effectiveness of international institutions as well as Governments [, in partnership with civil society, — Canada] in adapting to the new social challenges [raised by globalization — United States would delete].

*Note*: United States would delete the second and third sentences of paragraph 3. G77 would propose language to strengthen the final sentence.

4. Therefore, the General Assembly at its special session recommends the further initiatives set out below.

5. Requesting the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the funds and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare proposals on sound principles and good practices for social policy for further consideration by the General Assembly.

6. Strengthening the capacities of developing countries [and countries with economies in transition — Russian Federation; Ukraine; Kazakhstan; Azerbaijan; Croatia; Belarus] to [effectively — United States would delete] [participate/and eliminating the obstacles that hinder their participation — G77] in [the/an — G77] increasingly globalized economy through:

[(a) Stimulating and strengthening the industrialization process in developing countries — G77]

(b) Facilitating the transfer of [private financial resources, including trade and other resources, — Azerbaijan] appropriate technology, knowledge and information to developing countries [and countries with economies in transition — Russian Federation et al.];

*Note*: United States would replace subparagraph 6 (b) with the following text:

[(b) Facilitating cooperation among States in such areas as technology, knowledge and information;]

*Note*: EU would replace subparagraph 6 (b) with the following:

[(b) Facilitating the transfer of appropriate technology on a sound commercial basis, of knowledge and information to developing countries using international assistance, enhanced market access opportunities, development finance, investment and technical cooperation in order to complement domestic efforts, such as capacity-building by national Governments, as well as improving the transparency, soundness and certainty of the domestic economic environment;]

[(c) Encouraging a greater opening of international markets to the products of developing countries, refraining from any unilateral measure inconsistent with international law or the Charter of the United Nations; — EU would delete]

*Note*: United States would replace subparagraph 6 (c) with the following:

(c) Encouraging a greater opening of international markets to the products of the least developed by all countries of the global economy;

*Note*: G77 would move subparagraph 6 (c) to form a new paragraph, and reword it, as given in paragraph 9 below.

(d) Supporting the accessibility of developing countries [and countries with economies in transition — Russian Federation et al.] to the World Trade Organization;

*Note*: United States questions the meaning of subparagraph 6 (d).

(e) Providing technical assistance to developing countries [and countries with economies in transition — Russian Federation et al.] [to enable them to develop their capacities to more fully and equally participate/for capacity-building — United States] in international [negotiations, including trade negotiations and the WTO dispute settlement mechanism/economic forums such as WTO, and to take advantage of the evolving world trading system — United States;] establishing a global participation fund, possibly under the auspices of UNCTAD, for this purpose.

*Note*: Japan and United States proposed to delete from subparagraph (e) the concluding words "establishing a global participation fund, possibly under the auspices of UNCTAD, for this purpose". EU proposed to replace those words with the following words "the work of the International Trade Centre should be strengthened and the establishment of the Advisory Centre for WTO Law be accelerated". G77 would propose new language.

[7. Reinforcing peace by promoting tolerance, non-violence and respect for diversity, and by settling disputes by peaceful means. — Holy See]

[8. Developing, strengthening and enforcing the regulatory framework for monitoring financial operations, including measures to control financial speculation, which have proven to have devastating effects.— G77]

[9. Increasing access for the products of developing countries to international markets through, *inter alia*, the removal of all non-tariff barriers and other protectionist measures. — G77]

[9 *bis*. Urging Governments to refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations which creates obstacles to trade relations among States, as well as seriously affects the achievement of the goals of social development; — Cuba]

[10. Facilitating future multilateral trade negotiations in sectors where freer markets would benefit developing countries. — G77]

[11. Strengthening of and greater universality of the international trading system, and accelerating the process directed towards accession to WTO of developing countries. — G77]

[12. Strengthening democratization of the international financial institutions. — G77]

[13. Strengthening debt relief efforts by international financial institutions and other donors. — exact wording to be proposed by G77]

[14. Encouraging international financial institutions and other related mechanisms to be vigilant about potential financial crises in countries with a view to providing a timely and effective response. — G77]

[15. Promoting greater coherence between social development policies and policies for economic development, trade, investment, interest rates and property rights, including intellectual property rights and patent regimes agreed to by the international community. — G77]

[16. Taking effective measures for the realization of the right of people to self determination, in particular people living under colonial and foreign occupation, which adversely affects their economic and social development. — G77]

[17. Strengthening efforts to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime, especially drug-related crime, and to combat corruption. — G77]

[18. Enhancing international and multilateral cooperation as well as humanitarian assistance to those countries affected by natural disasters, to post-conflict situations and to internally displaced persons. — G77]

19. Applying agreed principles of good governance, transparency and accountability to international financial institutions to ensure [equity in their management and operations and — United States would delete] a central position for social development in their policies and programmes.

*Note*: EU would replace paragraph 19 with the following text:

[19. International financial institutions should integrate social development in their policies and programmes.]

*Note*: G77 would replace paragraph 19 with the following text:

[19. Increasing the participation of developing countries in the policy formulation, decision-making and governance of the international financial institutions, while ensuring transparency and accountability in their management and operations; and placing social development at the centre of the policies and programmes of these institutions.]

20. Enhancing good governance, democracy and transparency in decision-making, accountability [to the people — United States would delete], empowerment of women, partnership with social organizations and local participation to ensure equity and social development.

*Note*: EU would delete paragraph 20, as it has now been reformulated and moved to become paragraph 2 *bis* in the EU proposal.

[21. Encouraging relevant bodies of the United Nations system to address the issue of corruption which undermines good governance and the efficient use of resources for social development. — EU]

[22. Encouraging the ongoing work on a draft convention against transnational organized crime and the additional protocols thereto with a view to the speedy finalization of this work. — EU] [, as well as exploring the desirability of an international instrument against corruption by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. — Japan]

[23. Recommending inclusion in the agenda of the high-level international intergovernmental forum on financing for development of such issues as strengthening the framework for monitoring and operation of international financial markets; constraining the volatility of short-term financial flows; supporting the further development of national banking and financial systems; and mobilizing financial resources for social development. — EU and United States would delete this paragraph]

24. Taking note of the concern expressed by some Governments about the issue of sanctions, requests Governments, international and regional organizations to consider measures, in accordance with international law, which could be taken to alleviate the negative impact of economic sanctions on social development.

[24alt. Recognizing the need to give proper consideration to the issue of the social and humanitarian impact of sanctions with a view to minimizing social and humanitarian effects of sanctions. — based on text adopted during the humanitarian segment of the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council]

## Commitment 2
## Poverty eradication

25. Recognizing that efforts to eradicate poverty are necessarily long-term, [and that some progress has been made — Australia] [and further complicated by global population growth — EU] [it is — United States would delete] nevertheless [disquieting to admit that — United States would delete] progress to reach this goal has been [erratic and — EU, Australia would delete] slow, [and that — United States would delete] well over a billion people still live in abject poverty. Poverty eradication must remain central to all development strategies and in policy-making at all levels. The approach should be holistic, multi-pronged and broad-based. Targeted policies must be complemented by strategies [of economic growth in favour of/for providing economic opportunities to — United States] people living in poverty, as well as support to grass-roots organizations that encourage participation and empowerment, and enhanced international support of national efforts.

26. [One reason for the continuation of poverty is the continuation and growth of inequitable distribution of income and wealth; inequality is reinforcing and self-perpetuating. — United States would delete] A necessary condition for the creation of more just and harmonious societies is strengthening of policies in support of more equitable [distribution of/opportunities to generate — United States] income and wealth. Provision of essential social services, in particular basic education and primary health care, is fundamental. Improved social security systems, social protection and local informal networks are all key elements of an integrated approach to eradicating poverty.

*Note*: EU would replace paragraphs 25 and 26 with the following text:

[25. Recognizing that efforts to eradicate poverty are necessarily long-term and further complicated by global population growth, it is nevertheless disquieting to conclude that progress to reach this goal has been slow, and that well over a billion people, the majority of whom are women and children, live still in abject poverty. One reason for the continuation of poverty is inequitable distribution of income, wealth and opportunities. A necessary condition for the creation of more just and harmonious societies is the strengthening of policies in support of more equitable distribution. Widespread extreme poverty also inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and renders democracy and popular participation fragile.

26. Poverty eradication must remain central to all development strategies and in policy-making at the international, national and local levels. The approach should address the root causes of poverty, which are to a large extent power structures and conflicting interests. Key elements for an integrated strategy to eradicate poverty are improved social protection systems and the promotion of employment. Provision of and access to essential social services, in particular basic education and primary health and reproductive health care, are fundamental. Targeted policies should involve local informal networks and must be complemented by strategies at the macro level in favour of

people living in poverty, as well as support to grass-roots organizations that encourage participation and empowerment, and enhanced international support of national efforts.]

27. Therefore, the General Assembly at its special session recommends the further initiatives set out below.

[28. That the General Assembly at its special session adopt a global poverty reduction target to reduce by one half the [number/proportion — Japan] of people living in extreme poverty by the year 2015.]

*Note*: United States would delete paragraph 28.

29. Encouraging countries that have not yet done so to [incorporate national poverty reduction targets/incorporate goals and targets for combating poverty — Canada] into their national strategies for socio-economic development and to revise their national strategies by including [, as appropriate to the country context, — Canada] such aspects as:

(a) Ensuring that macroeconomic policies reflect and fully integrate [*inter alia* — United States] employment growth and poverty reduction goals;

(b) Strengthening linkages between macro- [meso — Switzerland] and micro-level anti-poverty programmes;

(c) Using employment policies to reduce poverty, including self-employment;

[(d) Ensuring access for all to basic social services; — Norway]

(e) Encouraging [sustainable — United States] rural development [especially in low agricultural potential areas — Switzerland];

(f) Supporting means for improving the productivity of the informal sector [and facilitating its eventual integration into the formal economy — United States];

(g) Developing and promoting institutional capacities (e.g., by management training);

(h) Ensuring a gender [equity/equality — United States] perspective throughout [, and taking measures to counteract the feminization of poverty — Norway];

(i) Targeting groups with special needs [for example, measures to address child poverty, needs of persons with disabilities, indigenous people — Canada];

(j) Restructuring public expenditure policies to maximize their impact on poverty;

(k) Improving access for people living in poverty to productive resources;

(l) Encouraging the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises [*inter alia*, by furthering their access to capital and technology and by reducing their administrative regulations — Switzerland];

(m) Establishing credit and micro-finance schemes adapted to the needs and potentials of marginalized people and vulnerable groups; [strengthening and expanding microlending institutions and encouraging the development of new ones in order to make microcredit available to a greater number of people, including groups living in poverty; — G77]

(n) Improving social protection systems;

(o) Ensuring community participation in poverty reduction strategies.

[(p) Encouraging and facilitating the development of cooperatives. — Mongolia]

[30. Expanding advisory services and technical assistance in the areas of agriculture, including animal husbandry, and promoting small businesses and self-employment for rural workers in the light of increasing rural poverty, landlessness and rural-urban migration; similarly, promoting rural industrialization for employment generation. — G77]

31. Recommending that Governments evaluate [and share best practices on — Canada] the effectiveness of national tax systems as mechanisms for [redistribution and support for people living in poverty,/poverty reduction — United States] [and adopt the appropriate measures — United States would delete] [revisiting the issue of progressive taxation as a means to reduce inequalities in income distribution, to counter inequity and to promote the concept of the social responsibility of high income earners and the wealthy; promoting the need to maintain an appropriate balance between economic and social objectives; and encouraging international cooperation, *inter alia*, in regard to preventing the misuse of tax havens in this task. — G77 as reworded by Secretariat].

32. Encouraging international support to countries with economies in transition in order to assist them:

(a) To combine universal coverage of social services with targeted assistance to the most vulnerable groups to ease the pains of transition;

(b) To implement policies to involve those individuals marginalized by the transition and overcome exclusion and further deprivation;

(c) To prevent a decline in public resources for social programmes.

*Note*: EU would replace subparagraph 32 (c) with the following:

[(c) To maintain adequate social programmes.]

## Commitment 3
## Full employment

33. Income-earning opportunities for all who want them are essential to the realization of the three central Summit goals, namely, poverty eradication, employment growth and social integration. Since Copenhagen, most Governments have made employment growth a pillar of their strategy for economic and social development and have implemented policies aimed at enhancing productive [quality — Holy See] employment and reducing unemployment. The rapid globalization of the world economy, the [regional — EU] financial [crisis/crises — EU], continuously advancing technologies and the growth of informal and unprotected forms of employment are posing new challenges [which make/and also opportunities to — United States] the goal of achieving and maintaining full employment [more complex — United States would delete]. Globalization has had manifestations not only on trade and capital flows, but also on labour markets [and the environment — United States], with implications for both internal and international migration.

34. Therefore, the General Assembly at its special session recommends the further initiatives set out below.

35. Refocusing national macroeconomic policies so that employment growth and poverty reduction [become central/are given high priority — United States] [and are sought simultaneously with low inflation. — EU would delete] [and promoting international macroeconomic cooperation — G77]

36. [Encouraging Governments to comply with the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work/Recognizing the importance of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, urges Governments to comply with it and to adopt national mechanisms. — Mexico] [Within this framework, national action is called for through the adoption of a proposed new ILO convention on the prohibition and immediate elimination of the worst forms of child labour; further action is required to promote and apply the principles embodied in other ILO conventions, including those on employment policy and providing protection to migrant workers/Ratification and application of other ILO conventions, including the new convention on the prohibition and immediate elimination of the worst forms of child labour and those on employment policy and providing protection to migrant workers, is encouraged. — EU updated by Secretariat].

*Note*: United States would replace paragraph 36 with the following text:

[36. Urging Governments to implement the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights to Work.]

*Note*: Holy See would replace paragraph 36 with the following text:

[36. Governments should enhance the quality of work and employment by safeguarding and promoting respect for basic workers' rights, including the prohibition of forced labour and child labour, freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively, equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, and non-discrimination in employment, fully implementing the conventions of the ILO in the case of States parties to those conventions, and taking into account the principles embodied in those conventions in the case of countries that are not States parties, to thus achieve truly sustained economic growth and sustainable development.]

[37. Ensuring that migrant workers benefit from the protections provided by relevant national and international instruments, take concrete and effective measures against the exploitation of migrant workers, and encourage all countries to consider the ratification and full implementation of the relevant international instruments on migrant workers, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. — Holy See]

[38. Further action is required to promote and apply the principles embodied in other ILO conventions. — United States]

39. [Strengthening/Ensuring effective — Japan] [legislation on/mechanisms for determining — Australia, Switzerland] minimum wages and promoting efficient labour-intensive methods of production.

*Note*: United States would retain from paragraph 39 only the words "Strengthening legislation on minimum wages", and would combine them with paragraph 35.

*Note*: EU would replace paragraph 39 with the following text:

[39. Wherever appropriate, adopting and strengthening legislation on minimum wages and promoting efficient and labour-intensive methods of production.]

*Note*: Canada would replace paragraph 39 with the following text:

[39. Undertaking appropriate measures to address the specific employment issues of different contexts, for example, in some developing contexts, promoting labour-intensive methods of production and improving productivity in the informal sector, and in industrial contexts working with the private sector to help young people to move into the labour market and adult workers to adapt to technological change, and tailoring programmes to meet the particular needs of persons with disabilities and indigenous people.]

[40. Strengthening the informal sector's productivity, *inter alia*, by reducing bureaucratic regulations, increasing training and promoting gender equity. — Switzerland]

[41. Improving methods for the collection and analysis of data on employment to take into account workers in the informal and service sectors and female agricultural workers. — G77]

## Commitment 4
## Promoting social integration

42. Since the Summit, social inequalities [have risen/remain a serious problem — United States] in virtually all countries, and inequities between countries have also become more severe. Deprivation is threatening social stability and peace in many countries. [Among other ills are the disintegration of the family, drug-abuse, trafficking in human beings, the exploitation of children and women, violence against women, other forms of crime, ethnic strife, civil wars, foreign occupation and acts of terrorism. — United States would delete] [Although some progress has been made, — United States] National efforts to advance social integration have often been undermined by the lack of funding. Social cohesion and solidarity is a fundamental condition of development and social progress, and efforts to develop and reinforce institutions and mechanisms encouraging social integration have to be sustained.

*Note*: EU would replace the first two sentences and the opening words "Among other ills are" of the third sentence of paragraph 42 with the following text:

42. Social integration is closely linked with the other major topics with which the World Summit for Social Development is concerned — namely the eradication of poverty and full employment, and the availability of and access to social services — since it is both a prerequisite for and a consequence of achieving these goals. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is an essential prerequisite for social integration. The realization of civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights by all women and men must be the basis for any policy by Governments and United Nations institutions to ensure social development and integration. Challenges to be addressed are ageing populations, ...]

43. In every country, there is extensive untapped potential that could be utilized. [In order to implement this commitment, there is a need to recognize that the State plays a major role in the promotion of social integration and that this role is supported at the national level by civil society and the private sector, as appropriate, as well as by the support of the international community. — G77]

[44. Social services are an integral part of and contribute positively to social and economic development. Investment in social services will contribute to poverty eradication, peace, equity and equality, social progress and cohesion, economic productivity, productive employment and full participation of all people in society. In the context of people-centred development, social services contribute to the realization of all human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, for all people, thus enabling them to take up responsibilities and to become active members of society. Civil society can play an important role in planning, organizing and providing social services. Public authorities should cooperate with all relevant actors of civil society in order to offer adequate coverage and a wide range of services to users. Decisions about services can be best made with the full involvement of all those who have a stake in them. — EU]

45. Therefore, the General Assembly at its special session recommends the further initiatives set out below.

46. Strengthening mechanisms for participation [of all people — Norway], cooperation and dialogue among all levels of government and other social actors as a contribution to integration.

47. Strengthening support for civil society, including community organizations working with groups with specific needs and accelerating implementation of United Nations instruments relating to those groups. [encouraging sustained investment in social institutions and social capital, enhancing social networks, particularly with respect to the poor and other marginalized groups. — G77]

[48. Creating the political, legal, material and social conditions to provide basic social services to refugees and the safe return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin and their smooth reintegration into their societies. — Holy See]

[49. Promoting actions to meet the needs of families and their individual members, particularly in the areas of economic support and the provision of social services; greater attention should be paid to family disintegration. — G77] [Strengthening institutions that enhance social integration, recognizing the central role of the family and providing it with an environment that assures its protection and support. — Holy See]

[50. Ensuring that general education at all levels seeks to promote tolerance, understanding of and respect for cultural diversity and solidarity. — G77]

[51. Encouraging the media to adopt policies to promote inclusive and participatory approaches in the production, dissemination and use of information; the media should also be accessible to disadvantaged and marginalized groups. — G77]

52. Promoting the contribution that volunteering can make to the creation of caring societies as an additional mechanism in the promotion of social integration; the Commission for Social Development is invited to consider the issue in 2001, the International Year of Volunteers.

[53. Promoting measures to prevent trafficking in migrants, particularly women and children, for purposes of economic exploitation, sexual exploitation through prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, as well as all forms of exploitation; developing clear penalties for such trafficking, backed by effective administrative procedures and laws, ensuring the punishment of those who commit such crimes. In addition, efforts should be made to finalize as soon as possible the trafficking and smuggling protocols which are currently being negotiated in the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. — G77]

54. Further strengthening the capacity of organizations working for conflict prevention and conflict resolution [to address the social roots and consequences of conflict — EU].

## Commitment 5
## Equality and equity between women and men

55. The elimination of discrimination against women and their empowerment and full participation in all areas of life and at all levels should be priority objectives at the national as well as the international levels, and an intrinsic part of social development. Equitable social development requires [full respect for human dignity, equality and equity between women and men — Holy See] the mainstreaming of gender considerations in all levels of policy-making and in the planning of programmes and projects. Despite some progress, gender mainstreaming is not yet universal, and gender-based inequality continues in many areas of most societies.

56. Specific issues related to gender and the status of women will be taken up at the special session of the General Assembly on follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held early in June 2000, on the theme "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

57. We reiterate the commitment to ensure that gender is mainstreamed within all proposals for further initiatives related to each of the commitments made at the Summit [, considering the specific needs of women in all areas of social development, — Mexico] by, *inter alia*, evaluating the gender implications of proposals and taking action to correct situations in which women are disadvantaged. The use of affirmative action [and empowerment — Holy See] programmes is commended to both Governments and international organizations.

*Note*: Switzerland would delete the final sentence of paragraph 57.

58. Encouraging Governments to strive to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in time to enable it to enter into force before the special session.

## Commitment 6
## Universal and equitable access to quality education and health services

59. [The Copenhagen Programme of Action recognizes the need for social services for all, ensuring provision of services to meet the essential needs of the entire population, in particular those excluded from social services; to respond to the needs that exist at different stages of an individual's lifespan; and to take into account the requirements of population groups with specific needs. — EU] Since the Summit, many Governments have undertaken policies to implement the goals of attaining universal and equitable access to quality basic social services. However, in many developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the improvement of education and health has been hampered by such factors as resource [and other — United States] constraints [and the effects of economic reform and structural adjustment programmes and other constraints. — United States would delete] The Summit set such time-bound targets as achieving universal [primary/access to

basic — United States] education and [access to basic/primary — United States] health services [, including reproductive health services, — United States] by the year 2015, as well as specifying targets for improvements in infant, child and maternal mortality and life expectancy, access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Yet without more concerted action these targets will not be achieved in many countries. [While responsibility for the provision of and universal access to social services rests with the respective Governments, cooperation with civil society and supportive international policies are of high importance. — EU] Supportive international policies [and sound domestic policy frameworks — United States] are essential to enhance the provision of social services.

60. Therefore, the General Assembly at its special session recommends the further initiatives set out below.

[61. Balancing investment in the sphere of infrastructure and basic social services in a manner that can provide synergy in both. — G77]

[62. Ensuring balanced investment among primary, secondary and tertiary areas of education and health, with a focus on the primary level. — G77]

[63. Ensuring that special emphasis is placed on educational reforms to expand the coverage of the educational system and to correct any deficiencies in quality, equity of access and relevance of taught subjects so as to establish a more effective linkage among education, participation and production systems. — G77]

64. Inviting the World Health Organization to consider improving partnerships between the public and private sectors in the area of health research.

## Commitment 7
## Acceleration of development in Africa and in the least developed countries

65. Most African countries have attempted to implement the commitments made at Copenhagen, but internal and external constraints continue to make progress extremely difficult. Full implementation of the commitments requires the mobilization of all development actors, at national and international levels, to accelerate the economic and social development of Africa and the least developed countries through a holistic approach [which also protects the environment — United States]. [Initiatives outlined under each of the other commitments, such as those relating to — EU would delete] equitable access to education and health services, income-earning opportunities, land, credit, infrastructure, technology, official development assistance and debt reduction are vital to Africa and the least developed countries [and these are not repeated here — EU would delete]. [However, they/All initiatives — EU] must be implemented with particular regard to their importance for countries in this group.

66. Therefore, the General Assembly at its special session recommends the further initiatives set out below.

67. Encouraging concerted efforts by [international organizations and powerful countries/the international community — Australia, EU] to establish favourable conditions for the fuller and equitable integration of African and the least developed countries into the global community [in terms of encouraging debt relief and structural adjustment policies sensitive to the needs of these countries — Canada];

[68. According priority to least developed countries, including by international and regional financial institutions, in the allocation of concessional resources for other economic and social development. — G77]

[69. Supporting programmes to assist African nations in better taking advantage of the multilateral trading regime, both on a bilateral basis and through multilateral efforts, *inter alia*, through WTO and UNCTAD. — Norway]

70. Encouraging the 25 African countries most affected by HIV/AIDS to adopt [time-bound targets for reducing infection levels, such as — Holy See] a target of reducing infection levels in young people by 25 per cent by 2005; and inviting the World Health Organization, in conjunction with the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to prepare and propose means for implementing a strategy for achieving this target.

[71. Taking all necessary measures to ensure that infectious diseases, particularly malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy, do not continue to take their devastating toll, and restrict or reverse the progress that might be made in economic and social progress. — Holy See]

[72. Assisting in setting up research centres in Africa and the least developed countries to develop treatment, to make available subsidized medication to treat or control the spread of communicable diseases, and to train counsellors and medical personnel. — G77]

[73. Strengthening the efforts to follow up the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa. — Norway]

[74. Giving special attention to the least developed countries, in particular those in sub-Saharan Africa, in the implementation of the 20/20 initiative in cooperation with civil society, in order to ensure access to basic social services for all and to assist in fighting the spread of HIV/AIDS and poverty-related diseases. — EU]

[75. Identifying ways to enhance economic and social development by, for example, promoting favourable conditions for the further integration of the least developed countries, in particular those in sub-Saharan Africa, into the multilateral trade system. — EU]

[76. Promoting access to credit, including for small and medium-sized enterprises. — EU]

## Commitment 8
## Inclusion of social development goals in structural adjustment programmes

77. Governments at the Summit made a commitment to ensuring the inclusion of social development goals in structural adjustment programmes. [Yet some of the programmes prescribed by the international financial institutions have continued to be a matter of concern. — United States would delete] In too many cases, the social cost of the implementation of structural adjustment programmes has still been too high. [While recent steps taken by some international financial institutions, including the World Bank, have aimed at better integration of social concerns into the design of structural adjustment programmes, the International Monetary Fund has sometimes given inadequate attention to protecting public spending even for essential social services. As a result, there have been substantial welfare losses for the population at large, and for the low-income and disadvantaged groups in particular/In cooperation with national Governments, the international financial institutions should continue to further integrate social concerns into the design of structural adjustment programmes. These programmes must take into consideration the need to protect public spending for essential social services to avoid substantial welfare losses, in particular for low-income and disadvantaged groups — United States].

*Note*: EU would retain only the first two sentences of paragraph 77, and would replace the remainder of the paragraph with the following text:

[Structural adjustment programmes have to be designed to integrate social development goals. In this context, local ownership of economic reform programmes is important in order to reach sustainable social development. In close cooperation with the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions can and should make use of the social competence developed in organizations of the United Nations system and integrate it into their own strategies.]

78. Therefore, the General Assembly at its special session recommends the further initiatives set out below.

[79. Protecting core social development expenditures from budgetary cuts, even in times of crises, and encouraging international development banks to support national efforts in this regard. — G77]

[80. Expanding social safety nets targeted at poor and vulnerable segments of the society to mitigate the adverse impact of the implementation of structural adjustment programmes; programmes should include measures to ensure that women do not bear a disproportionate burden of adjustment.— G77]

81. [Adoption by/Urge — United States] international financial institutions [of the principle of full integration of economic and social policies/to consider and integrate economic, environmental and social development goals — United States] at the inception of any reform package, including the design of structural adjustment programmes to promote the goals of macroeconomic stabilization.

*Note*: EU would replace paragraph 81 with the following text:

[81. Adoption by international financial institutions of the principle of full integration of social as well as economic aspects in the design of structural adjustment as well as reform programmes.]

82. Affirming that national Governments [must control the setting of policy directions and priorities of/bear the primary responsibility for — United States] anti-crisis policy measures and programmes, [with the/and should incorporate the — United States] participation of representatives from civil society, the [local business community/private sector — United States] and other national stakeholders; programmes should not be adopted without social [and environmental — United States] impact assessments, to ensure [, *inter alia*, — United States] provision of adequate social protection for the poor and vulnerable groups and to mitigate any potential adverse effects of its implementation.

83. Exploring means to strengthen [coordination/cooperation — United States] between the United Nations and the international financial institutions regarding the economic and social aspects of structural adjustment programmes, particularly at the country level.

*Note*: EU would replace paragraph 83 with the following text:

[83. Exploring ways and means to strengthen coordination between the United Nations organizations, in particular the Economic and Social Council, the Bretton Woods institutions and WTO, with regard to the consideration of social as well as economic aspects and gender-specific aspects in structural adjustment programmes.]

[84. Considering the introduction of a compensatory system to those countries which have made efforts to implement structural adjustment programmes. — G77]

## Commitment 9
## Resources for social development

85. Full implementation of the outcome of the Summit will require mobilizing additional resources for social development at both the national and international levels. There is a new understanding of the multidimensional nature of resources that must be mobilized: it is recognized that in addition to the financial component, the resource base also includes various human capacities and skills, including organizational capacities. All of these kinds of resources should be tapped. It remains, nevertheless, essential for all the social actors, at all levels, to strive [to increase/for increased efficiency in the use of — EU] the financial resources available to social development activities.

86. Therefore, the General Assembly at its special session recommends the further initiatives set out below.

[87. Establishing guidelines and benchmarks for policies aimed at generating revenue to pay for national social services, social protection and other social policies in the context of the challenges of globalization facing developing countries. — G77]

88. Encouraging Governments to undertake efforts to increase domestic resources for social development by, *inter alia*:

[(a) Finding appropriate mechanisms to ensure the benefits of debt reduction programmes are directed to social development; — Holy See]

(b) Reallocating public resources to the social sectors, including, wherever possible, reducing military expenditure;

(c) Improving the efficiency in the use of available funds by raising quality standards; achieving a better balance between capital and recurrent expenditures; encouraging local participatory control over programme decisions and expenditures; and ensuring better coordination among the many service providers;

(d) Strengthening mechanisms and policies to attract and manage private investment, thus freeing [and also increasing — United States] public resources for social investments;

(e) Facilitating [by financial support and through other means — EU] the involvement and active partnership of the private sector and civil society in the provision of social services.

89. Supporting Governments in the establishment of guidelines for policies aimed at generating domestic revenue to pay for social services, social protection and other social programmes, including:

(a) Equitable and progressive broadening of the tax base;

(b) Improving the efficiency of tax administration, including by collecting taxes at the source and at frequent intervals;

(c) Seeking new sources of revenue which simultaneously may discourage "public bads", such as greenhouse gas emissions;

(d) Various forms of public borrowing, including issuance of bonds and other financial instruments to finance capital works.

90. In support of national efforts to attract additional resources for social development, international action is urgently required in several important areas:

(a) Accelerating current initiatives and [taking/adopting — United States] additional actions to reduce substantially the debts of [developing countries, particularly — United States would delete] the heavily indebted low-income countries, [by speeding up the process, by relaxing the eligibility criteria and by broadening and deepening/improving and enhancing existing measures within the current framework of — Japan] the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative;

*Note*: In subparagraph 90 (a) Norway would replace the words "relaxing the eligibility criteria" with the words "increasing the flexibility with regard to eligibility criteria".

*Note*: In subparagraph 90 (a), United States would replace the words "by speeding up the process, by relaxing the eligibility criteria and by broadening and deepening the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative" with the words "that successfully implement economic

reforms and the necessary measures to ensure effective good governance".

*Note*: EU would replace entire subparagraph 90 (a) with the following text:

[(a) Creditor countries and institutions should consider taking action to achieve rapid progress towards faster and deeper debt relief under the HIPC initiative and through other means to ensure a permanent exit from unsustainable debt burdens for the poorest countries. Resources freed by this action should be used for social development, including poverty reduction.]

(b) Reiterating the call to developed countries to achieve the [long-standing — United States would delete] commitment to [undertake to meet — United States] the United Nations targets for official development assistance (ODA) of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for overall ODA and 0.15 per cent of GNP for ODA to least developed countries. In this connection, [donor — United States would delete] countries [which have not yet reached the target — Norway] are urged to [demonstrate their commitment to this goal by increasing, immediately and in each of the next five years, the proportion of GNP that they contribute to ODA/redouble their efforts to increase their official development assistance — Japan];

*Note*: Australia would delete the second sentence of subparagraph 90 (b); otherwise, it would suggest altering the second sentence by replacing the words "increasing, immediately" with the words "striving to increase".

*Note*: In subparagraph 90 (b), United States would replace the words "demonstrate their commitment to this goal by" with the words "strive to".

*Note*: EU would replace subparagraph 90 (b) with the following text:

[(b) Donor countries are urged to take necessary action to reverse the current decline in ODA, and should strive to fulfil the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for overall ODA as soon as possible;]

(c) Supporting the principle of [a voluntary — Holy See] mutual commitment between interested donor and recipient countries in the 20/20 initiative by combining their efforts aimed at resource mobilization, *inter alia*, encouraging donors to devote 20 per cent of their ODA and recipient countries to devote 20 per cent of their national budgets, to supporting programmes for basic social services [while respecting the development priorities of each country — Holy See];

*Note*: Norway would replace subparagraph 90 (c) with the following text:

[(c) Encouraging donor and recipient countries to fully implement the 20/20 initiative, in line with the Oslo and Hanoi consensus documents, in order to bridge the financing gap to ensure universal access to basic social services;]

[(d) Continuing to provide support and assistance to the landlocked developing countries in their efforts to implement the outcome of the Summit, particularly in addressing their special needs and problems. — Lao People's Democratic Republic] [implementing the commitments regarding the special needs and vulnerabilities of the small island developing States, in particular by providing effective means, including adequate, predictable, new and additional resources for social development programmes, in accordance with the Declaration of Barbados and on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. — G77]

91. [Requesting the United Nations Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to undertake further study and to report to the Economic and Social Council on ways and means to address the issues relating to the international dimensions of national tax policy and international tax competition — United States and EU would delete].

[92. Developing effective forms of international cooperation and coordination of taxation policy among countries so as to contain tax competition. — G77]

## Commitment 10
## International cooperation for social development

93. Although [much of the/the primary — United States, EU] responsibility and most of the activities to implement the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development rest at the national level, increasing global integration means that the need to strengthen international cooperation is even stronger than it was at the time of Copenhagen. Also, international support is instrumental to the success of the efforts of developing countries to achieve social development. In any case, social concerns rarely stop at national boundaries: international cooperation is essential in resolving problems and promoting social development.

94. Therefore, the General Assembly at its special session recommends the further initiatives set out below.

95. Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations to develop a coherent set of basic social development indicators and supporting the further development of methodologies for social impact assessments; and encouraging the establishment or strengthening of national monitoring and evaluation units.

*Note*: G77 would replace paragraph 95 with the following text:

[95. Developing and making more efficient quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess social development; the United Nations and other relevant institutions should support national efforts, including capacity-building efforts, as appropriate, in this regard.]

96. Strengthening cooperation at the regional level, which might include:

(a) Promoting dialogue among regional and subregional groups and organizations;

(b) Encouraging implementation of regional social development agendas where they exist; [encouraging donor Governments and agencies and multilateral financial institutions to take greater account of the regional social development agenda of regional commissions as well as regional and subregional organizations in their funding policies and programmes; — G77]

(c) Increasing financial support for regional initiatives from donor countries and regional or subregional organizations.

*Note*: United States would replace subparagraph 96 (c) with the following:

[(c) Donor countries and regional organizations should provide appropriate support for regional social development initiatives;]

97. Further strengthening the Economic and Social Council as the body primarily responsible for coordinating international action in follow-up to the United Nations conferences and summits, including:

(a) Fostering a closer working relationship with the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies;

[(b) Expanding the agenda of the high-level meetings between the Council and the Bretton Woods institutions to consider the further implementation by those institutions of the agreements adopted by the United Nations conferences and summits; — EU would delete]

[(c) Encouraging greater participation by the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD in the meetings of the Council, and by the United Nations in meetings of the Interim and Development Committees, to ensure that [relevant — Mexico] United Nations resolutions on economic and social affairs are given due consideration by those institutions. — EU would delete]

[(d) Designing measures to ensure that the objectives and policy approaches of the Summit are reflected efficiently in the mandates, programmes and coordination arrangements of international institutions. — EU]

[98. Opening and establishing channels of dialogue with the institutions and forums of finance and industry, in and out of government, such as key central banks and industry forums. — G77]

99. Promoting South-South cooperation, particularly in terms of economic and technical cooperation, and supporting a triangular mechanism whereby donor countries would provide [financial/appropriate — United States] support for South-South cooperation; considering the establishment of a generalized trust fund [supported by voluntary contributions — United States] for triangular economic technical cooperation among developing countries.

*Note*: EU would delete paragraph 99.